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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. JOHN H. MORGAN.

HEADQ'RS, MORGAN'S COMMAND,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 30, 1862.

To Major General E. Kirby Smith, Commanding Department of East Tennessee.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report that, upon the day of the engagement at Tompkinsville, a full report of which I have already sent you, I moved my command, consisting of my own regiment, the Georgia Regiment of Partizan Rangers, commanded by Col. A. A. Hunt, and Maj. Gano's Texas Squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry, in the direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 12 o'clock that night.

There were but few troops in the town, who fled at our approach. The commissary stores, clothing, &c., together with a large supply of medical stores, found in Glasgow, were burned, and the guns were distributed among my command—about 200 of which were unarmed when I left Knoxville.

From Glasgow, I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren river, halting for a time near Cave City—my object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires connecting with a portable battery that I carried with me, to be attached to the telegraph line near Horse Cave, and intercepted a number of dispatches.

At Barren River I detached three companies under Capt. Jack Allen, to move forward rapidly and destroy the Salt River bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Louisville.

On the following morning I moved on towards Lebanon, distant 35 miles from Barren river. At 11 o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, 6 miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of my approach from their spies, and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed, and the planks which had been torn up, having been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebanon. About two miles from the town a skirmish commenced between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was soon ended by its dispersion and capture. Lieut. Col. A. Y. Johnson, commanding the troops in the town, surrendered and I entered the place. The prisoners taken, in number about 65, were paroled.

I took immediate possession of the telegraph and intercepted a dispatch to Col. Johnson, informing him that Col. Owens, with the 60th Indiana regiment, had been sent to his assistance; so I at once dispatched a company of Texan Rangers, under Major Gano, to destroy the railroad bridge on the Lebanon Branch, which he successfully accomplished in time to prevent the arrival of the troops. I burned two long buildings full of commissary stores consisting of upwards of 500 sacks of coffee, and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Cumberland Gap. I also destroyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the hospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and fitted up, together with about 35 wagons and 53 new ambulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, 5,000 stand of arms with accoutrements, about 2,000 sabres, with an immense quantity of ammunition, shell, &c. I distributed the best arms among my command, and loaded one wagon with them to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition, and the hospital and medical stores, I destroyed.

While in Lebanon I ascertained from telegraph dispatches that I intercepted, that the force which had been started from Lebanon Junction to reinforce Lieut. Colonel Johnson, had met and driven back the force under Capt. Jack Allen, killing one of his men, and preventing him from accomplishing the purpose for which he had been detailed.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through Springfield to Macksville, at which point I was attacked by Home Guards. Two of my men were taken prisoners, and one severely wounded.---I remained at Macksville that night to recover the prisoners, which I did the next morning. I then left for Harrodsburg, capturing a Federal captain and lieutenant on the road; reaching Harrodsburg at 12½ o'clock, and found that the Home Guard of all that portion of country had fled to Lexington. A force was also stationed on the bridge where the Lexington road crossed the Kentucky river. My reception at this place was very encouraging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as to who should show us most attention.

I left Harrodsburg at 6 o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburg, 20 miles distant, threatening Frankfort in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown. Remained there until the return of my courier from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a force in Frankfort of 2000 or 3000 men, consisting of Home Guards collected from the adjacent counties and a few regular troops.

From Lawrenceburg I proceeded to Shrykes' Ferry on the Kentucky river, raised the boat which had been sunken, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fled to Lexington; remained there that night, and on the next morning marched towards Georgetown. While at Versailles I took about three hundred government horses and mules.

I passed through Midway on the road to Georgetown, and was informed just before reaching the place that a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments of Federals. I tore up the track and posted the howitzers to command it, and formed my command along the line of the road; but the train was warned of our presence and returned to Frankfort. Having taken possession of the telegraph office, I intercepted a dispatch asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I replied to send the train, and made preparations to receive it; but it was also turned back and escaped.

I reached Georgetown, 12 miles from Lexington, that evening. Just before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything that they needed. I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Capt. McMillan to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and Midway and Frankfort and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished. Hearing that a company of Home Guards were encamped at "Stamping Ground," 13 miles distant, I dispatched a company under Capt. Hamilton to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was also accomplished—Capt. Hamilton taking 15 prisoners and all their guns, and destroying a large amount of medical and commissary supplies. I also, while at Georgetown sent Capt. Castleman with his company to destroy the railroad bridges between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a view of returning, and hearing that the place was being rapidly reinforced from Cynthiana, I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication from that place, while I drew off the troops that were already there, by a feint on Lexington. I therefore dispatched a portion of 2 companies towards Lexington, with instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command towards Cynthiana. When I arrived in three miles of the place I learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.—I dispatched the Texas squadron, under Major Gano, to enter the town on the right and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment, with the artillery under the command of Lieut. J. E. Harris, down the Georgetown Pike. A severe engagement took place which lasted about an hour and a half before the enemy were driven into the town and compelled to surrender. I took 420 prisoners, including about 70 Home Guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of 8 of my men killed and 29 wounded. The enemy's loss was 94 killed and wounded, according to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable as they fought us from behind stone fences and fired at us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured a very fine 12 pounder brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and about 300 government horses. The arms and government stores were burnt, and as many horses as we could bring with us were kept. I found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns, and ammunition, at this place, which I destroyed. The paroled prisoners were sent under an escort to Falmouth, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

I proceeded next morning towards Paris and was met on the road by a bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place I reached Paris at 4 o'clock, remained there that night, and started towards Winchester next morning. As my command was filing out of Paris, on the Winchester Pike, I discovered a large force of Federals coming towards the town, from the direction of Lexington. They immediately countermarched, supposing no doubt, that my intention was to get into their rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without molestation, with the exception of two pickets who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at 12 o'clock, and remained until 4 o'clock, when I proceeded towards Richmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Richmond at 12 o'clock that night and remained until the next afternoon, when I proceeded to Crab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Richmond, and await reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that large bodies of cavalry under Gen. Clay Smith, and Cols. Woolford, Metcalf, Mundy, and Wynkcop, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Crab Orchard. There I attached my portable battery to the telegraph leading from Stanford to Louisville, and learned the exact position of the enemy's forces and directed my movements according to it.

Leaving Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at Somerset, distant 28 miles, at sundown. I took possession of the telegraph and countermanded all the previous orders that had been given by Gen. Boyle to intercept me, and remained in perfect security all night. I found a very large supply of commissary stores, clothing, blankets, shoes, hats, &c., at this place, which were destroyed. I also found the arms that had been taken from Gen. Zollicoffer, together with large quantities of shell and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. I also burned at this place, and Crab Orchard, about one hundred and thirty government wagons.

From Somerset I proceeded to Monticello; and from thence to between Livingston and Sparta where my command is now encamped.

I left Knoxville on the 4th day of this month with about 300 men, and returned to Livingston on the 28th instant with nearly 1200, having been absent just 24 days, during which time I traveled over 1000 miles, captured 17 towns, destroyed all the government supplies and arms in them, dispersed about 1500 Home Guards, and paroled nearly 1200 regular troops. I lost in killed wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about 90.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant bravery and efficiency of my whole command. There were individual instances of daring so conspicuous that I must beg the privilege of referring to them.—Private Moore of Louisiana, a member of Company A, of my regiment, particularly distinguished himself in leading a charge at Cynthiana, which had an important effect in winning the battle. The reports of the regimental commanders which are inclosed are respectfully referred to for further instances of individual bravery and efficiency. I feel indebted to all my aids for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and particularly to Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, for the assistance which his experience afforded me.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Acting Brig. Gen. C. S. A.
R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

There is a striking story told of a Quaker lady who was much addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged herself in this habit until it had increased so much upon her that she not only smoked her pipe the larger portion of the day, but frequently sat up in her bed for this purpose in the night. After one of those nocturnal entertainments, she fell asleep, and dreamed she approached heaven. Meeting an angel she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied on returning, that, he could not find it. "Oh," said she, "look again—it must be there." He examined again, but returned again saying it was not there." 'Do look once more!" "Do look once more!" The angel was moved to tears by her entreaty, and again left to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, his face radiant with joy. "We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it." The good woman upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never again indulged in smoking.

HOW MUCH WAS A PENNY A DAY.—Much better wages than it sounds to us. An agricultural paper says that in the time of Christ a penny was about equal to our 15 cents, and as money was ten times as valuable as now, the penny a day was as good as 150 of our cents; so that the men that worked in the vineyard for that, got as good wages as good men now generally have in harvest time. The gift of the good Samaritan of two pence to the land lord to take care of the man who fell among thieves in addition to the raiment, the oil and wine, was equivalent to about three dollars of our currency, which would probably pay for his board two weeks in a country tavern where board was very cheap.—*Congregationalist.*

THE HERO OF THE MURFREESBORO' DASH.

The public will be glad to learn something of Gen. Bedford Forrest, the man who captured Murfreesboro' and two regiments of Yankee troops with a small force. The Atlanta Confederacy says:

General Forrest is about 45 years old, is six feet two inches in attitude, weighs 175 pounds, has no surplus flesh, is erect, well proportioned, and moves with great ease. But few men are his equal in muscular power. He has a dark complexion, black hair, and thin black beard. He has a full and expansive forehead, black, piercing eyes, deep set, heavy black eyebrows, and a stern but not unpleasant face. Firmness and courage are stamped in every lineament of his features, which are greatly set off by the most perfect and beautiful set of teeth we ever saw. He is a native of Tennessee. His father was a Kentuckian, and the son of an emigrant from Holland, who accompanied Daniel Boone to the wilderness of Kentucky in ancient days.—Bedford was brought up on a farm, and is familiar with the use of the axe, the knife, and the rifle. He first commenced horse trading on a small scale.—Then he got hold of a fast *quarter-nag*, and in one year made $4,000 out of a trip through Mississippi and Louisiana. Stopping at Hernando, Miss, at the summer races, he won a good pile of currency, and finally, at the close of the week, took a deed to the landlord's premises, and opened up a hotel in Hernando, in North Mississippi. Here he "kept a hotel" and dealt in horses for several years. In the meantime he married a beautiful and accomplished lady, by whom he has an only son, a sprightly lad of 15 years.

When Memphis began to look up, owing to her railroad and river facilities, and the prospect of it rapidly becoming a great city, Col Forrest sold out, moved to Memphis, where in a few years, by his energy, probity, and fine judgment, he amassed a large fortune. He has frequently been Alderman of the city. He always took an active and decided part upon every public measure, and generally carried his point in everything calculated to enhance the interest of the city. He ably advocated every public improvement, and soon stood at the head of the able financial business men of that fast and flourishing city.

Three years ago he purchased a large body of bottom lands in Bolivar county, Mississippi. He selected, from time to time, one hundred of the likeliest negroes that came into the Memphis market—fifty of each sex—and stocked his plantation. It is said to be the best selected and likeliest lot of negroes ever seen on one plantation.

He had retired from trade, and was spending his time mostly on his plantation when the war broke out. After Tennessee seceded, and the blockade was established, he went in person to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and bought horses, arms and accoutrements for a cavalry regiment, which he had raised, and brought them all through safely to Memphis, since which time he has been engaged in a number of brilliant skirmishes and fights.

He was at Fort Donelson, is one of the men who refused to be surrendered, and is *the man* who cut his way through the enemy's lines with his command, sustaining but little loss. At Shiloh he was in the thickest of the fight, rendering the most important services, where he received a severe wound. But, thank heaven, he is again himself and in his stirrups.

His late dashing exploits about Chattanooga, and especially his brilliant achievement at Murfreesboro', and the capture of Lebanon, are fresh in the minds of all our readers. Gen. Forrest is not an educated man, but he reads men correctly at a glance. He seems to know everything about him by intuition. We have spent months with him, and partaken of his elegant hospitalities, and unhesitatingly pronounce him the most gifted man by nature we ever met with. He has fine conversational powers, agreeable manners, and wins the confidence and respect of everybody around him. One sure sign of a kind heart is, the ladies and little children take to him wherever he goes.

YANKEE TROUBLES.

From the Providence Post, July 18.

Our market quotations, this morning, show the prices of cotton in this city, and indicate very plainly to what we are coming. We are to realize, unmistakably, all the horrors of a cotton famine, not only in this country, but throughout Europe. Prices are to go up, not down, until there comes a general financial and commercial smash up. Indeed, we are to get no more cotton in the next three years. Our mills have got to stop; our manufacturers, if they are not blind, may already see ruin staring them in the face. In six months Rhode Island's fate will be sealed.

At last accounts there were only 213,270 bales of cotton in Liverpool, against 1,123,000 bales at a corresponding date last year. Were the mills to run on full time, every pound of cotton in England would be used up in four weeks! India, of which we have heard so much in abolition speeches, supplies no part of the deficiency occasioned by the loss of the American article. Instead of sending more than usual to market, there was afloat, at last accounts, of India cotton, only 45,000 bales, against 240,000 last year, and 280,000 in 1860. There are millions of persons who have heretofore been employed in the cotton manufactories of England, four-fifths of whom are to be wholly out of employment in a short time. And the same state of things, to an extent fearful to contemplate, is to exist in New England.

"But we are to have cotton," say the abolitionists. "This rebellion is to be crushed, the Southern ports are to be opened; and cotton is to pour in upon us most plentifully." This is the talk of crazy fanatics and fools. The Southern ports may be opened; but we shall get no cotton. The old crop will be destroyed whether its owners like it or not. They dare not resist a measure so essential to their independence. The torch will be applied to nearly every bale that remains unburned to-day; and not more than enough is being raised for Southern consumption. The uniform testimony is that there are no cotton fields to be seen on the Mississippi. "Plant corn, and not cotton," was the order; and it has been generally obeyed.

"But next year we will get cotton enough," some abolitionists will say. We know better. We shall be lucky if we get a bale per week through the year. No attempt will be made to raise it until this war is over; and the war will not end, as things now look, until even the foundation of Southern industry, Southern business, and Southern social life, are overturned. Abolitionism has taken the reins; and it will not permit us a moment's rest until the whole South is thrown into confusion, and all hope of the raising of cotton is destroyed. The legislation of this fanatical Congress has rendered restoration almost impossible, until nearly the entire white population of the South has been exterminated, and the North has brought upon itself bankruptcy and ruin. The South will not yield to the policy of the abolitionists, while resistance is possible; and in spite of all we can do it may prove possible, until Federal Treasury notes are sold for ten cents on the dollar.

Do we speak despondingly? We say only the truth. We warned the people in 1856 of just this state of things. We predicted it again in 1860. When the war broke out we believed it might be brought to an end, and the South be brought back to the Union, in a year or two, if we followed the conservative policy, and asserted only the supremacy of the Constitution. Instead of this, our whole course has been calculated to exasperate the Southern people, dishearten Unionists everywhere, and divide the North into factions. We are farther from a final victory than we were one year ago. All that our armies have done has been undone by a reckless Congress and a yielding President. We have spent six hundred millions of dollars, and sacrificed fifty thousand lives, and got for it all—what! We have saved Maryland, and Kentucky, and Missouri by a show of bayonets, and lost them by a show of radicalism. The Union cause will hereafter find little hearty sympathy south of Mason and Dixon's line.

And now, we say again, the North is to bear her full share of suffering. Her cotton mills must stop. Her laboring men are to become paupers. The Government is going to take care of the niggers; white people, without bread or employment, must take care of themselves.

From the New York Independent.

In the beginning of this great struggle the question among loyal men was, how shall we save this nation? One year of fighting and the question is, whether we can save it? That is the question of to-day.

We do not write to blame, but to judge. Unless we are wiser than we have been, we have outlived our nation. Look at facts.

The South has had more than wisdom, civil and military; she has had sagacity.

After Mr. Lincoln's election not one single State, except South Carolina, cast a popular majority for secession. Yet every State seceded except Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. There was a divided public mind, a large under tone Union feeling in the South even after the war began.

It is absurd to talk of any such thing now. There never was such a revolution feeling on record. Dislike has become hatred. With insignificant exceptions, the South is a unit in intense and unchangeable hatred of the North. By volunteers, by drafting, and by conscription, she has placed in the field an extraordinary force.

With all her seaports sealed, with no important foundries, straightened for every single element in the manufacture of munitions and equipments, the South has armed her men so formidably that our generals would rather be behind breastworks than meet them in the field. Accustomed to import from the North almost every article of living, the South has become in a day the manufacturer of iron, of cloth, of wood, of leather, enough, at least, for all military purposes. Cumbered with a dangerous population of four million slaves, whose instincts, interests, and secret wishes are wholly or largely adverse, the South has extracted from this element a double power, moral and physical.

What has been the fruit of this year's conduct?

We are not so near a settlement as we were at the beginning. The South, with all her losses, and under difficulties that would have appalled and disheartened any common people, is more united, has a larger army in the field—more comfortably provided for, and better managed—than she had a year ago.

The South is more formidable to-day than she was when she beleagured Washington, held Tennessee, Missouri, and half of Kentucky. She is united, while every day the leaven of old, malignant political parties is working disaffection at the bottom in the North.

The South has simplicity and unity of purpose. The North is uncertain which she wishes most—to subdue the rebellion, to leave slavery unharmed, or to have the right President at the next election?

The South adjourns every question and postpones every interest in favor of arms. The North is busy with conflicting schemes and interests, and is also mildly carrying on war.

Does anybody doubt the result of such a course? It is no certain that it is not worth our while to waste another man or another dollar! Either the administration policy should instantly change or the war cease!

Under such circumstances we hold:

1. That it was unwise to call for three hundred thousand volunteers. The day has gone by for that. The administration should have drafted half a million of men for instant service, and half a million more as reserves. It will waste months of time and spend millions of money, and encourage growing discontent, and expend precious popular enthusiasm, and then be obliged to draft.

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis.]

The legislative history of the world reckons among its pages few which equal in importance the session of the American Congress terminated at Washington on the 17th day of July, 1862. Between that which the representatives of the United States had before them at the time of their assembling in December last and that which they leave behind them at the moment of their separation, there is a distance frightful to measure. This distance the members, the government and the nation have traversed, step by step, day by day, without calculating how much each stage removed them from the point of departure or separated them from the direct road. From the first to the last hour of the session it has legislated at hazard, without appearing even to suspect that the laws which it passed formed, in fact, the basis of a new situation. Its mission was to strengthen, if it were possible, the rudely shaken foundations of the Union; this it has incessantly insisted upon itself; and yet, to judge to-day by the result of its labours, one would be rather tempted to believe that its set task had been to give blow after blow to the tottering remains of the republic which it was pretending to re-construct. We do not accuse it of having done so designedly; far from it. We are persuaded that more than one representative returned to his home and become himself again, will look back with surprise mingled with horror upon the work to which he has lent his co-operation—carried away as it was mechanically by the influence of party. But however severe may be those regrets, they are late and powerless. The evil is done, it will remain immense and irreparable.

All the measures which relate to slavery are so many errors, and, what is more, useless errors. If it was believed really that in the one point the prime cause of secession was really to be found; if there was any desire or sincere hope to put an end to the revolution by a return to the Union; if there was any wish to prove to the world and to the South itself that the Constitution remained intact, ready to become the corner-stone of a re-united Confederacy, the first necessity was to avoid everything which could even have the appearance of affecting the Federal compact. Congress seems, on the contrary, to have had at heart precisely the opposite. It decreed emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the formal exclusion of slavery from all the territories now held, or to be held, by the confederation. Neither of these measures was either necessary or opportune; neither of them had any practical bearing; their only effect was to give the South one cause of complaint the more. This, too, was aggravated by an almost childish trifling in voting the diplomatical recognition of the black republics of Hayti and Liberia—a recognition which was known to be impossible by the slave States.

It is impossible to see in them anything else than a gratuitous insult to those who are to be won back. It is oil upon the fire, and nothing else.

[The Courrier next reviews the confiscation measures, which it characterizes as borrowed from the Austrian code, which European civilization is gradually discarding. Then it refers to the unlimited power over not only the army, but the militia also, conferred on the President; and to its tacit sanction of the blows given to individual rights by summary arrests, the suspension of the habeas corpus, and of the liberty of the press. Of its financial measures, the Courrier says, "There never has been seen in so short a time so complete a subversion of the economical and commercial condition of a country." It says that but for a little technical difficulty, raised at the last moment, Congress would have sustained in the most solemn manner, the right of secession, by admitting the Western part of Virginia into the Union as a State. The Courier ridicules the passion (or rather stupidity) which did not see this. And adds,—

In vain do we look for a trace of one general principle of conduct—of one fixed system—of any one plan, carefully matured. Everything bears the impress of incoherence and hurry. Votes have been cast in the passion of the moment, or under the spur of necessity, and bills are piled up, without any one caring to consider what are to be their results as a whole. The consequence is, that, almost without knowing it, the conditions essential to the existence of the country have been completely upturned and the Constitution tampered with in twenty different ways; they have opened the road to a formidable centralization; invested the administration with an almost boundless power, soon to sow the seeds of endless struggles between it and the States—created, in a word, all manner of trouble for the future, without parrying effectually one single present danger. While they constantly talk of re-constructing what once existed, they seem to have made it their particular business to make that re-construction impossible; and while declaring that there are no longer party distinctions, Republicanism has had no thought other than to aggrandize its own party. And it is in this selfish, all-absorbing idea, that we must find the explanation of an inexcusable confusion of measures that do not deserve the name of legislation. Had they been less eager to take advantage of their ephemeral power, the majority of the Congress would have known that, far from saving the country, they were compromising her every interest, her prestige in the eyes of the world, and every guarantee for the future, political as well as material.

A GOOSE STORY.—The Abingdon Virginian is responsible for the following:

"A Confederate soldier on his way from Cumberland Gap through Lee county a few weeks ago being, hungry, and feeling an appetite for a goose, fastened a fish hook to the end of a cord, and on passing a house where he saw some geese, bated, the hook with a grain of corn and cast it among them. No sooner had it dropped than one of the geese guzzled it down.—The soldier at the other end of the cord took to his heels, the goose of course with outstretched wings following him. The owner of the goose supposing him to be afraid of it, exclaimed. "Don't run, it won't bite you, indeed it won't—but I never knew it to be so cross before."

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 28, 1862. 8-4t

☞ Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

FEMALE RELATIVES OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS DEMANDING RELIEF.

We see by the New York papers that another crowd of destitute women, relatives of the volunteers, assembled in the City Hall, of New York, to demand relief at the hands of the Mayor. His Honor, in addressing them, explained that "the Comptroller's funds had run out, and that further relief was out of the question, until a new appropriation should be made by the Common Council. He regretted, he said, their suffering, but held out no hope that the corporation would take any further steps to relieve them."

Is it not a shame—a burning shame to Americans—that while the Administration is expending one hundred thousand dollars per day in supporting the lazy, trifling negroes, the wives and families of the men who have volunteered should be suffering for the actual necessities of life—be forced to beg for enough to keep soul and body together? The amount spent daily on the negroes, by those in power, would be sufficient to alleviate the wants of most, if not all of those in want. What better right has the negro to our bounty than our own race? What clause in the Constitution requires that negroes should be supported at the public expense, while the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the American soldiers are left to suffer and starve? Charity begins at home, and our first duty is to see that our own flesh and blood is taken care of and protected. If, after doing this, we have means to spare, it will be time enough to seek outside among the negroes for objects of charity.

Dayton (Ohio) Daily Empire.

AN HONEST MAN—We shall never forget a Guilford county Quaker. He is down in our Scrap Book as an honest man—a man with a conscience: His name was Hunt. It was in 1838, that there came a great drought, which dried up all the creeks, and streams and mills located on rivers only could do grinding.—We lived in Greensborough at the time, and published the "Patriot." Farmers had to send their grain fifty and sixty miles to get it ground. The men of no conscience and about as much honesty as conscience, had taken advantage of the drought and made people pay them from $1 25 to $1 50 per bushel for corn meal; $1 25 cts. were the ruling figures, up to the day Mr. Hunt's wagon arrived loaded with meal at 60 cents a bushel. He would not have any more; declaring that an honest conscience would not let him take it; nor would he let one man have over 2 bushels, remarking to those who wanted from three to five bushels, "Thee is too greedy; thy neighbors want meal as well also as thee and thee, must put up with two bushels at present."—Now this man knew he could have sold his meal at $2 per bushel with as much ease as at 60 cents. But he had a conscience, and professed to be an honest man and a christian—he thought more of getting to Heaven than he did of money. We asked him how he could afford to sell meal at 60 cents while every body else asked from $1 25 to $1 50 per bushel: "Friend, said he, "I am no extortioner; I take no advantage of the afflictions of Providence to make money; 60 cents a bushel pays me for my corn and trouble, and I am satisfied."—We immediatly wrote him down in our Scrap Book as one honest man we had met with in the world. How many like him can now be found? He was a christian and wanted to go to Heaven—he knew that a big pile of money could not send him there.

MILTON CHRONICLE.

SPECULATING.

Next to the war, the most fertile topic of conversation is speculation and extortion. The fact is that the price of every necessary of life appeals so feelingly to the people that none can help taking notice of it. The price of meat, flour, corn, and all other things is startling in the extreme.

We know that is fashionable to attribute all the ills under which we labor to the operations of speculators and monopolists, but we think it only fair to say that the disposition to speculate and monopolize is not confined to the professional trader, but is found to exist pretty strongly with the farmers and others, who hold back for fabulous prices with just as much determination to have them as the most odious "speculator" could display. Is it not, unfortunatly so, that millers and others seeking corn or wheat are unable to get it even to carry on their operations for the local supply, while it is known that there is an abundance of it, if it was not kept back? Farmers don't know what to ask. They don't like to sell, thinking by holding on they will get still higher rates, although those ruling now are high enough in all conscience—too—high to permit people of limited means to get along at all.

The very demon of high prices seems to have got into everybody, and the only fear with any one having anything to sell is lest he should fail to ask high enough.

Let things get out freely into market.—Don't hoard up and hold back things in the eating line. And finally let us all remove the beam out of our own eyes before we fall foul of the mote in our neighbor's eye.—*Wif. Journal*

ADVENTURES OF A NEGRO IN THE YANKEE LINES.

Daniel Boon, a negro boy, the property of Capt. J. J. Thomas, of the Richmond Hussars, was captured by the enemy, about two weeks since, while the company was on vidette duty at Shirley. The morning after his capture he was taken before the Colonel of a Yankee regiment, who sent him to the General's head quarters. Here he was invited in, made to take a seat, and, as he says, "had a sociable conversation with the General." Upon being questioned by the General, he told that official that the woods were full of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, that Beauregard's and Jackson's troops reached from there to Richmond, and that instead of "falling back," we were bringing more troops down. After giving him cheese, crackers, coffee, and sugar, he was asked if he wanted to go back, and on replying yes he was immediatly sent to the guard tent. Here they took down a minute discription of him, name of owner, &c., and the next morning set him to burning brush.—After firing a pile of brush he threw on a lot of straw, which created a dense smoke, and placing this between himself and the guard he put out. He had not gone far however, until he came upon the encampment of a Pennsylvania regiment, and, meeting with another negro, learned the number of the regiment and the name of its commandant, and thus prepared he approached the pickets, and told them that he was a servant of the Colonel and that he was sent out to pick him some black berries. He was passed, but enjoined to hurry back.—After several other adventures and narrow escapes, he succeeded in reaching our reserves, much to the astonishment and gratification o. all, who had given him up for lost.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

☞ The election returns are coming in slowly. 72 counties have been heard from, giving Vance a majority of 31,326.

In addition to those returns for the Legislature published last week, we give a few of the Western Counties, and when the returns are complete we will publish the entire list of members.

Macon—Commons, Dr. J. M. Lyle.

Alexander—Commons, J. M. Carson.

Rutherford and Polk—Senate, M. O. Dickerson. Commons, A. R. Bryan and J. B. Carpenter.

McDowell—Senate, Neal over Avery 464.

Watauga—Wm. Horton.

Yadkin, Surry, Watauga, &c.—Senate, Isaac Jarratt—by a large majority.

Ashe—Commons, I. M. Gentry.

Caldwell—Commons, Barnhardt.

COL. VANCE.—The Governor elect has resigned his commission in the army and returned home. He arrived at Raleigh on Saturday last. At night a large number of citizens assembled, waited on him and called for a speech, when he entertained his audience for some twenty minutes. We will give the Standard's report of the speech next week.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have only been able to present our readers with a synopsis of the President's Message. Next week we will give the document in full.

DRIED FRUIT.—The newspapers are calling upon the people everywhere to preserve every bushel of apples and peaches for the use and comfort of our soldiers and the subsistence of the people.

Of course a great deal of fruit ripens, falls off and decays before it can be cut and dried, and this can be used for distillation for medical purposes, &c.

☞ Maj. R. W. Wharton, who went into the service as Captain of one of the Forsyth companies, more than 12 months ago, and has since been promoted to the rank of Major, is at home on a short visit for the purpose of recruiting his command from among the Conscripts.

The Major is enjoying good health and is deservedly popular with his men; he has proved himself a good officer in every particular, having passed through the fatigues and dangers of Jackson's celebrated "Valley Campaign," as well as through the recent battles near Richmond, with credit to himself and his men.

☞ Capt. Stowe, of the 33d Regiment, N. C. T. (4th Forsyth Company) arrived here on Saturday night last. He, with his company were engaged in the recent Culpeper fight, where he was wounded in the hand. The company escaped with but little damage, his wound (thumb shot off) being about as severe as any. He represents the fight as being well conducted, and that the enemy suffered dreadfully.

Several members of the 21st Regiment, returned since the fight, say that the 21st was supporting a battery and suffered no loss, although they were severely shelled. All represent the battle as having been very sanguinary.

It is somewhat remarkable that the companies from this County, although participating in most of the fights in the valley and before Richmond, have been wonderfully preserved.

☞ We regret to learn from the Fayetteville Observer that Hon. Warren Winslow died in Fayetteville, on Sunday last. His health had been feeble for some time.

THE ARMY WORM.—The Fayetteville Observer says, the army worm is doing much damage in Robeson County, and on the Cape Fear below Fayetteville.

SALISBURY PRISONER'S GONE.—The Watchman of Monday says: "All the Yankees who were at this place have been sent to Richmond to be exchanged."

Northern News.

The Richmond Dispatch has received Northern papers of the 16th inst. We extract the following:

"On the night of the 18th inst., the steamer West Point, with 279 convalescent troops from Newport News, for Burnside's army, was run into at Acquia Creek by the steamer George Peabody, Capt. Travers, and sunk in ten minutes. Seventy three lives were lost, including the wives of Maj. Dort, Lieut. Col. Scott, and Capt. Cummings, of the 6th N. H. Regiment.

The negro brigade of Gen. Hunter, at Hilton Head, S. C., has been disbanded, as *"the negroes could not be made soldiers."*

Confederate Congress.

This body met on Monday last, in Richmond.

In the SENATE, on Monday, there was nothing done of much importance. The President's Message was received.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced making Treasury Notes a legal tender in payment of debts.

A resolution was also introduced instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of adopting ways and means to furnish more and better food for the soldiers.

Also a bill extending the Conscript Act to all persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years. Referred.

Also a bill to provide for the punishment of slaves taken in arms against the Confederate States, and all white men assuming to be commandants of the same. Referred.

Also an act for the punishment of felonies committed by officers or privates of the United States, when such persons shall fall into our hands as captives taken in war. Referred to the Military Committee.

Also an act to provide retaliatory punishmeat in cases of persons of African descent being found in the ranks of the enemy, organized for war.

Also an act providing retaliatory punishment for the seizure and imprisonment of citizens of the Confederate States by officers, either civil or military, of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Foote then introduced a preamble and joint resolution providing for an immediate call of 250,000 men to the army of the Confederate States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NISSEN AND THE WAR TAX.—The Sentinel is continually harping upon what it terms Mr. Nissen's refusal to pay the war tax. We hope now, since the election is over, our neighbor will let Mr. Nissen have a little repose!

We have made some inquiry, and will give Mr. Nissen's *war tax case* in brief.

There was some misunderstanding between the magistrate who listed the property and Mr. Nissen.—The latter contending that a certain tract of land was assessed at too high figures, when an agreement was entered into to meet the assessors at a certain time at the court-house, when and where Messrs. Nissen and Waugh attended, but the other assessors did not appear.

In the meantime the State assumed the payment of the war tax, and there was no need of further proceeding.

If the above is not a correct statement, we have been misinformed.

VERY CLEVER.—The last Sentinel says:

"We shall as cordially support the administration of Mr. Vance as we would have done that of Mr. Johnston, claiming at the same time the right of opposing any and all measures."

That's very clever in our neighbor, considering he was Johnstonish in his feelings and voted for Mr. Johnston, and shows with what good grace he can accommodate himself to circumstances!

How Canada Behaves.—The New York Express says:

A large number of our countrymen are in Canada, and under circumstances we suppose most mortifying to some of them, from what we see and read. At Clifton, Niagra Falls, they are regaled with secession music, discussions and combinations intended purposely, we are assured, as an insult to Union travellers.—Further on, as at Montreal and Quebeck, the taunts grow louder, and the combinations more marked. Some of the travellers, and letters we have seen, report these jeers and insulting remarks to be both common and unbearable.

MEETING OF A SOUTHERN TELEGRAPHIC COMPANY.—Augusta, Aug. 9.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company was held here to-day. A majority of the shares in the Confederate States was represented. Resolutions were adopted continuing the line under its present management, at least until the 1st of January. The directors are to receive monthly statements of the profits, and the managers to pay to the directors the net proceeds when demanded. A resolution was also adopted asking the President of the Confederate States to yield to the direction of the managers that portion of the line now under military control. The meeting then adjourned to meet in Augusta on the second Wednesday in January.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Queen, in her speech proroguing Parliament, said:

"The civil war which for some time has been raging in America has, unfortunately continued with unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent; but Her Majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to."

How McCook was Killed.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 13.—Three of the guerillas that killed McCook arrived here to-day. They say that he was killed in a dash of seventy five guerillas on 4,000 Federals near Salem. Their appearance was so sudden and unlooked for that the Yankees fled in confusion. They state that Buell hung five citizens of Lincoln county in retaliation. The enemy cannot move except in large bodies. The guerillas are killing them daily.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The President's Message.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18, 1862.

Congress reassembled to-day pursuant to adjournment.

In the Senate, Mr. Yancey gave notice of an amendment of the rules so as to provide that legislative sessions of the Senate shall be with open doors, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

In the House, Mr. Foote submitted a similar proposition and made a speech in its support.

The President's Message was received and read in both Houses. He says that the sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deep solicitude of the government and that the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops have been further illustrated on hard fought fields marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. The zeal and unanimity of the great body of the people not only cheer the blood-stained soldier but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph. The vast army which threatened the Confederate capital has been defeated, and the enemy are now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, in order to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment. The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact has been intensified by the malignity, engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. The wanton destruction of private property, the murder of captives and orders of banishment against peaceful families, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. The President refers in this connection to the Confiscation bill, the forgery of monied obligations of the Confederate government by citizens of the United States, and the apparent complicity of that government in the crime. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their government, in exciting servile insurrection and arming our slaves. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city. Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the government of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts, nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benj. F. Butler has failed to secure from his government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commanders met the sanction of that government, an answer has been evaded on the pretext that the enquiry was insulting. No method remains for the suppression of these enormities, but such retributive justice as it may be found practicable to execute; vengeance will not be wreaked on unarmed men or on women or on children, but stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who are disgracing the profession of arms, by seeking to make public war an occasion for the commission of most monstrous crimes.

The act passed at the last session intended to secure the public defence have led to some unexpected criticism, which has somewhat impaired the efficiency of the law, though it is not believed that the popular mind has witheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. The entire co-operation of the State and Confederate Governments is essential to the well being of both at all times, but now indispensable to their very existence, and if any legislation shall seem to Congress appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, the President says that it will be his pleasure as well as duty, to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence, with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibility of State authorities.

He approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for an increased issue of Treasury notes convertible into 8 per cent bonds. He invites the favorable consideration of Congress to the recommendations of the Secretary of War, relative to the conscript law, and expresses the opinion that it may be necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of that law so as to embrace persons between the ages of 35 and 45. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but a wise foresight requires that means should exist for calling such an additional force into the field without awaiting the re-assembling of Congress. The President states that in spite of both the blandishments and threats which have been used in profusion by the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy, have remained firm in loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this government.

The President concludes as follows:

"We have never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has blessed our infant Confederacy, and it becomes us reverently to return our thanks, and humbly to ask of His bountcousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged."

Board of Sustenance.

THE members of the "Board of Sustenance" of this county are hereby respectfully reminded that the Board at its last meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday of September Court, the 2nd day of September next, when and where we hope to have a full attendance.

E. A. VOGLER, President.

Salem N. C., August, 20, 1862. 17-2w.

LATEST NEWS.

From Virginia.

We clip the following interesting items from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 19th:

FROM GORDONSVILLE.—There has been no active movements along the line around Gordonsville since our last report. We understand from passengers who arrived by the central road last evening that there was some skirmishing on Sunday, and that a decisive conflict was hourly looked for and eagerly awaited by our troops, who are becoming impatient to engage the foe.

When the train passed Gordonsville yesterday, it was reported that Pope had declined battle tendered him on the Rapidan, and had fallen back in the direction of Culpepper Court-House. Those who have favorable facilities for obtaining correct information, entertain the opinion that the Yankee General will soon have to accept battle, or subject himself to a most harrassing retreat.

MCCLELLAN'S EVACUATION OF BERKLEY.—A deserter from McClellan's army, who arrived at City Point Sunday, reports that the young Napoleon is rapidly evacuating both sides of James river. On Saturday last there were 108 transports seen going down the river.

YELLOW FEVER.—Letters from Key West dated the 4th inst, to the Northern papers, say that yellow fever is raging there "with unusual malignity." All the Government employees have been sent North and the United States ships have left the harbor.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 13—Prisoners from Nashville, Huntsville and Stevenson, report the road lined with Federal troops and all the bridges strongly guarded. Our guerillas are a constant source of annoyance. The trains en route from Stevenson to Huntsville were fired into and three Yankees killed.

Everything outside of Huntsville is a scene of desolation. Houses have been destroyed and sacked, and fields laid waste.

From East Tennessee.—MOBILE, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Knoxville, 8th says: No official report of the particulars of the battle of Tazewell has yet been received. It is ascertained, however, that the enemy occupied a strong position on a high ridge which was carried by assault. The enemy's force engaged comprised three brigades, amounting to 6,000 men. Our loss turns out not as heavy as reported. Other movements are shortly expected.

From Missouri, Arkansas, &c.—MOBILE, Aug 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune dated Grenada, to-day, says: The St. Louis Republican of the 4th says that rebel guerillas have taken complete possession of Missouri, and are daily growing into a vast army. Nearly 30,000 have crossed the Missouri river, under Porter and Joe Thompson, cleaning out the Home Guards and the militia as they progress. They are raising numberless recruits for the Confederate army. 600 have turned up at Bird's Point, threatening Cairo, where there is but a small garrison. Gov. Gamble finds it impossible, under the circumstances, to get the militia to respond to his call and has issued another importunate appeal to them to rally, and complaining of their apathy in the Federal cause.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th states that the Confederates have inaugurated guerilla warfare in Arkansas on an extensive scale, and mentions several brilliant exploits. On Sunday, they attacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, capturing 60 wagons of provisions, and over 300 stolen negroes 27 of the latter escaped the same day. They bagged another party near Jacksonport, killing 17, and capturing 20 wagons of provisions. 90 more were attacked near Helena, and nearly annihilated, only two escaping.

A serious rebellion is expected among the Mormons, which it is feared will result in war with the Federal Government.

Cavalry Dash on Front Royal.—RICHMOND Aug 17.—On Tuesday last, a detachment under Lt. Baylor made a dash upon the Yankees at Front Royal, in Warren county. The detachment numbered twenty-eight men, and the result of their expedition, according to one account, was the capture of the Provost Marshal of the place, two Captains and eight privates. Another account says they captured thirty of the Prevost Guard and eleven horses, and that they were afterwards, charged upon by two companies of Yankee cavalry and a body of infantry, when twenty of the prisoners made their escape. The other ten, with the horses were brought into Harrisonburg on Tuesday night. Our loss was one killed, two wounded, and four horses killed.

Sergeant Timperlake, of Lt. Baylors party, visited his home in the Valley, and upon his return captured a Yankee team, with four or five horses. He left the wagon but brought the horses into camp, made an officer a present of one, and was offered two hundred dollars a piece for the others.—*Dispatch.*

From the South West.—GRENADA, Aug. 13—The St. Louis of the 7th inst., says guerillas continue a vigorous warfare in Missouri.—They seem to be crossing to the north side of Missouri river. On the 4th inst. they attacked and dispersed a body of Federal troops at Taylorsville.

FROM THE WEST—ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY DASH—THE YANKEES EVACUATING BATON ROUGE—MOVING INTO KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND, August 16.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Helena, the 15th inst., says that Captain Roddy officially reports that on the 7th of August, in command of three companies of Confederate scouts, he attacked the Federal force near Decatur, chasing them into the town, capturing 123 prisoners, including one officer, besides killing and wounding a considerable number.

Confederate loss, one killed and three wounded.

Capt. Roddy brought off fifty-six stand of arms.

On the succeeding day he chased a large party of Yankees, burned the trestle work of the railroad, and also cut the telegraph wire.

The enemy are fortified against cavalry at five positions between Tuscumbia and Decatur, but can be driven out by artillery.

The Yankees are destroying the abundant crops in the vicinity of Decatur.

General Rosencrans is at Corinth, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14.—It is reported that the Yankees are about evacuating Baton Rouge.

Capt. Darghen last week captured three schooners loaded with sugar for New Orleans. The Yankee crews were carried to Camp Moore.

The town of Donaldsville, La., has been destroyed by the Yankees.

Planters are being arrested for sympathizing with the rebels, and held as hostages to repress the movements of the guerillas.

The Federals are plundering generally.

They have two negro regiments in New Orleans.

A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, the 14th, states that a telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial dated the 8th inst., says that 1,500 Confederate Infantry are at the head of Cumberland river, moving into Kentucky, with 2,000 cavalry, and it is said 2,000 more are at Lovington, en route for Kentucky.

Major-General McCook, of Buell's army, was killed by Confederate partizans near Salem, Tenn., on the 6th inst. His remains arrived at Louisville. It is said that his soldiers hung seventeen partizan rangers to avenge his death.

JACKSON, Aug. 15.—The Confederate prisoners who have been confined in western prisons are daily arriving at Vicksburg.

Gen. Van Dorn orders all prisoners in this department to report at Jackson forthwith.

A correspondent of the Mississippian says that at Baton Rouge three hundred negroes were stationed in front of the Yankee lines, and one hundred and fifty of them were killed.

INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH?

RICHMOND, Aug. 17, P. M.—The New York Herald of the 12th contains a detailed account of the fight at Cedar Mountain, (as it is called,) in Culpepper county. The Herald says the battle was indecisive, but claims a substantial Union victory. It urges that every man be sent down to Pope who can possibly be started, alleging as a reason that Stonewall Jackson is an able officer, and needs watching. The Yankee killed and wounded is estimated at 1500, but ours is said to be fully as great.

Gen. Auger was wounded in the *back* by a minnie ball, and the casualty which it was at first thought would prove fatal, is now thought to be not so dangerous. General Geary was severely wounded, and will lose an arm. Our forces are said by the Yankees to have numbered between fifty and sixty thousand, bu their own was not one third this number [This is about the biggest lie in the batch.]

The steamship Northern Light was boarded at her wharf in New York last Monday, just previous to sailing, and every man unprovided with a passport hurried off. A large crowd were thus prevented from leaving the country, whose design was evidently to evade military duty. Several vessels bound for Europe were ordered to remain on Monday last until an examination of their passengers could be made by the provost guard.

The Adelaide was overtaken off the light-ship and 120 passengers taken off.

The Albert Gallatin was overtaken at sea by a swift steamer and all the male passengers removed.

In the Third precinct over 200 men were prevented from sailing on the Saxonia.

In the Twenty-seventh precinct a great many arrests have been made.

In the Twenty-eighth precinct over four hundred arrests were made on the steamer Etna.

Many arrests were made in the Sixth precinct.

The Detroit and Chicago papers state that the rush for Canada is tremendous. At Milwaukee, too, a great many arrests are made daily of persons going to Canada to avoid a draft.—*Petersburg Express.*

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A late movement of the Russian Government in favor of the Jews of that country is announced. It is well known that the Emperor Alexandria in 1818, granted to the Jews, in the government of Cherson, on the Black Sea, a tract of four hundred thousand acres of land to induce them to turn their attention to agriculture for which, it is to be remarked, they have no particular taste. Four thousand of them removed there and founded a colony but what success attended their efforts is not known.

The present Emperor is equally anxious with the former one to ameliorate their condition, and we learn that a committee, composed of Rabbio's, has been for some time convoked by the Government, and the members are now assembled in order to consider what measures can be adopted to extend the blessings of civilization among the Israelitish population." The commissioners have recommended:

1. The foundation of one Israelitish consistory for the entire Russian empire. 2. The instruction of the Jewish youth by the improvement of the schools now in existence, and the establishment of new ones. 3. Instruction as to the historical origin and significance of ancient Jewish rites. 4. The adoption of fixed rules as to the religious practices and prayers required by the Jewish worship, as well as control over the expence of the synagogues, and of other charitable establishments. 5. Inquiry into practices which are said to have a pernicious influence on the position of Jews employed in agricultural pursuits—such as the numerous holy days and solemnities during the season most favorable for field works—precocious marriages and divorces, and an inquiry into the best mode of conciliating economical requirements with religious exigencies. 6. An indication of the principles which ought to guide the choice of religious books.—7. The preparation of a particular form of oath to be taken by the Jews when they offer themselves as candidates for public office.

MARRIED,

In Davidson County, on the 19th inst., by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. VALENTINE HILL to Miss DELILA WEAVER.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1862.

George W. Barrow,	Wm. H. Robards, Jr.
Miss Sarah A Creuse,	Eli S. Robinson,
Jesse Davis,	William H. Robards,
Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler,	Miss Lucy Scovindike
Caleb D. Hill,	Mrs. Rebecca Shelton
Joseph Kittle,	care of Dr. Dalton,
Miss Virginia B. Kenedy,	Miss Phebe Smith,
George Miller,	Jacob Watson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, &c.

T. C. PARISH. [jy4,3m] M. WADDILL.

THE "ARKANSAS"—RELIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING HER.

From the Jackson Mississippian]

From Lieutenant Reed, of the ram Arkansas, we learn the following important particulars:

The Arkansas left Vicksburg at two o'clock Sunday morning, and steamed leisurely down the river, having ample time to reach Baton Rouge at the appointed hour. When she arrived within 15 miles of Baton Rouge, her star board engine broke down. Repairs were immediately commenced, and at eight o'clock were partially completed, though she was not in a condition to engage many of the Yankee vessels, on account of the injury received.

At 4 o'clock, almost to a minute, General Breckinridge opened the attack upon Baton Rouge. A messenger was dispatched, at 8 o'clock, to ascertain the strength of the enemy's fleet, and the Arkansas proceeded to a point 5 miles above Baton Rouge, when she was cleared for action.

We learned from the guerillas on shore that there were only three gunboats. On rounding the point the starboard engine again broke down, and drifted ashore in sight of Baton Rouge on the Arkansas side. Repairs were immediately commenced, and the ship got a float at 5 o'clock, the same evening. The engineers reported that the engines were unreliable. It was determined to make a trial trip up the river to ascertain the strength of the engines—proceeded some five hundred yards up the river, when her engine again broke more seriously than ever. The crew were engaged all night in repairs.

Next morning, at 8 o'clock, the lookouts on shore reported the Federal fleet coming. The ship was moored, head down stream, and cleared for action—and in this condition was determined to fight to the last At 6 o'clock the Essex came round the point and opened fire. At this moment the engineers reported the engines ready, and that they would last half a day.

The lines were cut, and the Arkansas started for the Essex, with the intention of running her down; proceeded about 300 yards in the direction of the Essex, and the larboard engine suddenly stopped. She then makes for the bank, her stern down, the Essex pouring a hot fire into her. In this condition we opened fire with the stern. The Essex continued to advance, and, when within four hundred yards, the crew of the Arkansas were ordered ashore, and the vessel fired. After all hands were ashore the Essex fired upon the disabled vessel most furiously. In an hour after her abandonment the fire communicated to her magazines, and all that remained of the noble Arkansas was blown up.

Lieut. Stevens was in command of the Arkansas, and displayed remarkable coolness under the most perilous and distressing misfortune. Our informant L. B, states that but for the misfortune to her engines, the expedition against Baton Rouge would have been a most brilliant success—and the Yankees would have been driven from New Orleans in a few days.

GEN. JACKSON'S LATEST VICTORY.

The Richmond Whig contains the following interesting account of Gen. Jackson's latest victory:

An aid of Gen. Jackson, who was present at the battle of Cedar Creek, furnished us some interesting particulars of the engagement. The victory was so complete that a bevy of Yankee officers under a flag of truce, three days afterwards admitted that it would be absurd to deny it, and laid a wager with one of our Generals, that not even Pope would pretend that it was anything but a defeat to them. Our informant estimates the force engaged on our side at 8,000—that of the enemy at 20,000. Our killed and wounded numbered, according to Gen. Jackson's Medical Director, 600 of whom not more than 150 were killed. The loss of the enemy in killed wounded and missing, is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. We took two splendid Napoleon guns, fifteen hundred stand of small arms, twelve wagon loads of ammunition, four stand of colors, and nearly or quite 500 prisoners. The fight began with skirmishing about two o'clock some six miles this side of Culpeper Court House. At four o'clock it had become active and hot, and was continued until near nine o'clock at night, at which time the enemy had been driven to within two miles of the Court House. At this point a heavy battery had been planted, and the General, thinking it injudicious to attack it till morning, ordered a halt. In the morning the enemy had abandoned the position and made no response to shell thrown in the direction they were supposed to occupy. The enemy were commanded by McDowell, Banks and Seigle. Pope reached the scene of action the next day. We occupied the battle ground till Monday evening. Tuesday morning the enemy sent ambulances on the field under white flags, and under cover of them attempted to advance a heavy force. Gen. Stuart, who happened at the time to be on the field with not more than two or three attendants, sent word to Pope that if he advanced any further he would massacre every ambulance driver and surgeon on the field. Pope replied, professing his chagrin and declaring that he did not know that the ambulances were carrying white flags, and concluded by asking till two o'clock to bury his dead. Stuart replied that it would be impossible for him to finish the job in that time and that he would give him till sun down. And this was done. During the hottest part of the fight Gen. Jackson put himself at the head of his old Stonewall brigade, infusing into that band of heroes an ardor and impetuosity perfectly irresistible. The ground over which they passed was almost literally covered with slaughtered Yankees. Our informant does not doubt that this victory is but the forerunner of another, more important and overwhelming unless Pope should execute one of McClellan's "flank movements," and get out of the way.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—Petersburg, Aug. 12—By the arrival of the steamship Arabia off Cape Race we have European advices to July 27, one week later than those previously received. The intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. The London Times predicts a general rising of the Border States and a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the North. The House of Commons have had another debate on Canada. Lord Palmerston declared that England had sent all the troops she could to Canada, and that it now rested with the Canadians to make all further provision requisite to protect the Colonies from invasion. None of the speakers on the question seemed to believe a war with the U. S. would take place.

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and the South, and the manner in which the affair of the Trent was treated by the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of pacific relations between England and America. An invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England.

Sir De Lacy Evans did not think that there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means whatever of undertaking such a project.

On the 26th at Liverpool cotton was firm.—Fair Orleans quoted at 19d and middling uplands 17¾d. The stock in port is estimated at 171,000 bales, of which 43,000 are American. *Express.*

SALE OF SOUTHERN BELLS.—Col. N. A Thompson sold at auction yesterday forenoon, at East Boston, the lot of church, plantation, school, factory, and other bells which had been presented to the rebel government to be cast into cannon, but which were captured at New Orleans and confiscated. The sale was numerously attended. There were 418 bells in all. The greater part of them were cast at the Buckeye Foundry, Cincinnati, though many were from founderies at New York, West Troy, Pittsburg and Louisville. Among the number were several Catholic bells, cast in France—one with the inscription, "Fait par Jean Bagin, 1775," over a cross; another cast at Nantes, France, 1786; others cast in 1775, 1776 and 1783. One, very elaborately ornamented, was from the First Presbyterian Church Shrevesport, La.

Col. Thompson, before beginning the sale, read a note from Mr. De Peyster, of Duchess county, N. Y., who desired the privilege of purchasing a bell which he gave several years ago to the Episcopal Church at Nacogdoches, Texas, founded by a friend of his, Rev. Thos. Bacon, who was driven from the place on account of his Union sentiments. The Colonel improved the opportunity to make a stirring speech on enlisting.

The bells were sold in lots of from three to one hundred and eighty seven, except the 3 heaviest sold separately, and a few others bought as relics and for individual use. The prices ranged from 21 1-4 to 31 cents a pound. The bidding was spirited, and the amount realized was probably upward of $30,000. A lot of iron bars for covering steamships and batteries sold for $47 a gross ton. A lot of copper, consisting of bathing tubs, roofing, spouts, sugar boilers etc,, at 21¼ cents a pound.—*Boston Courier, 31st.*

TAKING THE OATH.—We have a good story on the best authority, of the manner in which a Confederate boy of about ten years, of Accomac county, turned the tables upon a youth of about his own age, the son of the Yankee General who administers in that county. It seems that the Yankee General's son had taken advantage of some opportunity to attempt to overa e or force the little Confederate into taking the oath of allegiance to Lincoln. In this, however, he wholly failed—Some days after the Confederate entices the little Yankee to walk with him, and guiding his steps out of the village of Accomac Court House, finally induced him to enter an old house that stood by the wayside. The Confederate boy now improved the opportunity.—Producing a pocket testament, he compelled the grabbling, under pain of instant and literal chastisement, to *swear allegiance to the Confederate States!* After the oath was duly solemnized, he then, by a similar inducement, constrained the Yankee boy to take another, and swear on the Holy Evangelist that he would keep his oath! After doubly binding him in this manner, under the just idea, no doubt, that Yankee faith is very hard to fix, the Confederate dismissed him to his marbles and his tops, and perhaps to better behavior. We understand that the Yankee General was himself greatly amused at his son's adventure and praised the Confederate boy for his spirit.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From Pope's Army.—Deserters Branded.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," writing from Waterloo, July 30th, gives the following account of the branding of Yankee deserters:

Yesterday and day before I witnessed the unwelcome spectacle of branding deserters.—By the decision of a Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel William Leach, of the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of your city, was President, three members of the 19th, who had deserted and were retaken, were sentenced to be branded on the left hip with the letter D an inch and a half long, and ten days thereafter have one half of the head shaved, forfeit all their pay, and be drummed out of the service. Several others were punished for stealing and other minor offences. Several members of the Twenty-sixth New York and and other regiments were also punished.

The indncements held out by the present bounty movement is the chief reason assigned for desertion. Our lines are now so closely drawn that it is an utter impossibility for a deserter to reach any of the cities or even country towns, and the unfortunates who attempt it not only disgrace themselves and their families, but bring reproach on the escutcheon of a great and generous nation. We have now an immense and organized army here, and the country will soon ring with the notes of joy over a great and important victory.

CIVILIAN PRISONERS AT THE RIP-RAPS.

The following is a list of Southerners confined at the Rip Raps, handed us by a returned prisoner. Nearly all are farmers, and our informant says they have been shamefully treated; those from Gates county, N. C., were put in irons, and other instances of barbarity are mentioned. They earnestly beg that our Government will at once take steps to have them released from captivity:

Adolphus Goodin, A. H. Hankins, Henley L. Taylor, and John W. Jones, of James City county, Va; Hugh Williams, of New Kent county, Va.; James M. McIntire, of York co., Va.; Thomas J. Blake, of Henrico county, Va.; David P. Wright, Charles E. Sumner, and William R. Lawrence, of Nasemond county, Va; Charles Holland, of Franklin Depot, Va.; Capt. Duck, of Isle of Wight county, Va; Rev. R. J. Graves, of Orange county, N. C; James A. Sparkman, Thomas J. Sparkman, Richard H. Manning, James Wiggins, and James H. Freeman, of Gates county, N. C.

Two recent deaths are reported: Lieutenant Council, of Nasemond county, Va., and Thos. A. Jordan, of Gates county, N. C.—*Dispatch.*

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged 22 years, and child, upon reasonable terms.

WM. H. WHEELER.

Salem, Aug. 6—15tf.

CAPTAIN ATKINS.

A good story is "towld" of Captain Atkins, of Wheat's celebrated battalion. Atkins who is well known as the "Wild Irishman," being six feet two inches in hight, and of the Charley O'Malley school, was formerly of the British Legion in the army of Italy, where, meeting Colonel Wheat, he became so attached to him that he afterwards came over to this country to join him. It was Captain Atkins who led Wheat's battalion at Manassas, after the noble Wheat fell wounded, leading the celebrated charge of the Louisiana Tigers with a bare shillela! In the late battle, in which the glorious Wheat fell, Atkins says, on calling the roll of his company the next morning, but one man answerd to his name! "Shure," says Atkins (for thus the story was told me,) "that was a sorry report! Divil a man left but meself and the one! Howiver, I immediately proceeded to an election of officers, and the only solitary individual in the ranks was unanimously elected first Lieutenant. The next day General Dick Taylor, the chip of 'old Zach,' ses to me—'Atkins, me boy, I noticed ye's yesterday; yer men did splendidly!'—Didn't they, says I. 'They did, sez he, and desarve promotion.' Well, then, says I, they've got it, for ivery mother's son of 'en have been put on the staff of Colonel Wheat in heaven, and the only man left was unanimously elected a Lieutenant this morning! With that the General orders me to Richmond to fill up me company with conscripts; so, calling me Lieut., I gave him strict orders as to the discipline to to be observed in me absence, and left him in charge of the company until me return!"

SECRET SESSIONS IN CONGRESS.

The fundamental principle of all free republican governments is—that the people rule themselves—They rule themselves through their representatives. The acts of the representative are their acts, because he is amenable to their control, and carries out their volitions Now, cut off the responsibility of the representative to the people; let them know nothing of his actings and doings, as their representative, and of what avail is the representative to the people? They can neither control him, nor rule themselves. The representative becomes an irresponsible ruler of the people; or, what is more probable, the tool of the Executive, from whom all patronage flows, to carry out his despotic behests. For the people to rule themselves through their representatives, it is clear they must know all his transactions, and be able to support or to repudiate them, and to continue or to change their agent—the representative.

To bring this matter nearer home to our apprehensions, let us turn to the election which will shortly take place for representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States. What do the people know of the actings and doings of their representatives in Congress, since the establishment of the Confederate States government? Can they be called to account for their stewardship, and be understandingly approved of or rejected? They have covered themselves with the mantle of secresy.—They established a rule amongst themselves, that if any of their members should presume to communicate anything of his transactions to his constituents, he should be expelled from Congress—thus, at a single blow, thrusting aside the people and annihilating all responsibility to them. The consequence is, the people, at the approaching elections, are utterly in the dark as to the transactions of their representatives, in a struggle for their liberty, involving all that is dear to men. Take, for instance, two cases, by way of illustration: The Constitution of the Provisional government prescribes as follows: "The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, during the period of the Provisional government, a compensation at the rate of twenty five thousand dollars per annum; and he shall *not receive* during that period *any other emolument* from *this Confederacy*, or any of the States thereof." It is impossible to mistake these words of the Constitution. Human language could not devise a more distinct declaration that the President should "receive twenty-five thousand dollars per annum," as his emolument, and nothing more. Yet we turn to the acts of this Congress, soon after the President was installed in office, and we find the following resolution: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, that the committee to arrange for government buildings be authorized to lease a furnished mansion for the residence of the President of the Confederate States." Here is a resolution to add to the "emoluments" of the President a furnished mansion, equal to seven thousand dollars—making his emoluments thirty-two thousand dollars, instead of twenty-five thousand dollars. Do the people know how their representatives voted on this plain and palpable violation of the Constitution for the benefit of the President?

The other matter we would notice is the Presidential vetoes. It is understood that President Davis vetoed more bills of the Provisional Congress, than all the Presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Andrew Jackson included. Do the people know anywhere how their representatives voted—*first*, on these bills; and, *second*, on the vetos upon them? Which of them supported this outrageous abuse of the veto power? What were the measures which thus brought the Executive and Legislative Departments of the government into such repeated and angry collision, in the midst of a struggle for our liberties and independence, when conciliation and forbearance were so much required? Do they know what part their representatives played in these grave transactions? Did they vote for the bills, and then stultify themselves, by upholding the vetoes of the Executive upon them? Or did they oppose the bills, and consistently uphold the vetos of the Executive? Who knows? The people are called upon, in the approaching elections, to vote for their representatives, in profound ignorance of their course in all these matters—an ignorance forced upon them by their representatives themselves. Can any other exemplications be necessary to prove the utter incompatibility of secret sessions in Congress, with the right of the people to rule themselves?

Charleston Mercury.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Seward's idea of an irrepressible conflict between the institutions of the North and the South seems to be realized in the North as to its own people and institutions. We have lately recorded accounts of riots in New Albany, Indiana, Dayton and Cincinatti, Ohio, and other places, between the black and white laborers, the latter contending that the former shall not be employed to do work which white men want. The result of this denial of the right to labor will be that the blacks will starve and that too, in the midst of those who have enticed them to run away from comfortable homes, where they were duly fed and clothed while in health and nursed in sickness.

But the most serious riots of that sort occured in Brooklyn a few days ago. In consequence of some unbearable insolence of a negro employed in Lorrillard's tobacco factory, a delegation of white men went into the factory and demanded that the negroes should not be employed there. Whereupon Mr. Lorrillard at once discharged them all. On the same day over a thousand white laborers and women and children assembled in front of another tobacco factory (Watson's) and commenced to assault the building with clubs, brickbats, stones, &c. They attempted to get up to the 2d story, where the negroes were, but were repulsed by a body of policemen who had been provided in anticipation of the riot. The house was set on fire, but the policemen extinguished the flames before much damage was done. A general row followed, in which a good many were hurt on both sides. Finally, "a voice cried out, 'Boys set the bloody building on fire, and burn the damn niggers.'" This was received with the wildest shouts of approval by the crowd, who again surged towards the premises; but, notwithstanding the shower of stones, brickbats, &c, the police plied their clubs vigorously, and the intention was frustrated. Some one or two of the negroes got badly hit in the row; but all the rest were well protected by the police, who sent them away in all directions to avoid further trouble.

We see that the Washington City Star says that the negroes of that city are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites.

This is a promising state of things for both white and black, but especially for the black. Let a few more thousands of the stolen slaves from the South get into the Northern cities and the people there, white and black, will realize the blessings of abolitionism.

Since the above was in type later papers are received.

The Washington City Star says, "Upon an offer being made to the President yesterday of two negro regiments, he peremptorily refused to accept them—declining to put the negro on an equality with the white man in the army.—If the loyal people were not satisfied with the policy he has adopted, he was willing to leave the administration to other hands. One of the Senators who had preferred this request was impudent enough to tell the President he wished to God he would resign."

We think that the President will be driven from this position. If not, however, the seeds of disaffection will spring up in all directions.

Fay. Observer

YANKEE GENERALS.

We give below from Northern papers sketches of the two Generals that we have to contend against next. Our armies whipped Generals Scott, McDowell, Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Fremont, Banks and Shields at various times and places—and if our soldiers are allowed to fight, we will soon subjugate Gens Halleck and Pope:—

Henry Wager Halleck is one of the four Major Generals who were first appointed in 1861 to that rank in the United States army.—Gen. Halleck is about 42 years of age, and was born in Weston, Oneida county, N. Y., where his grand father one hundred years old, and hale and hearty, lately resided. Gen. Halleck's father was the Hon. Jos. Halleck, who died about three years since. Gen. Halleck entered the Military Academy as a West Point Cadet, stood third in the class, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1839. He was Acting Ass't Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy from July 1839, to June 1840 In 1841 he was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. In January, 1845, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and during the year he was selected by the Committee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one of the regular courses of lectures—the subject being 'Military Science and Art.' These lectures he compiled in a neat volume during the following year, adding thereto a lengthy introduction on the 'Justifiableness of War.' The work contains much valuable elementary instruction, as well as abundance of historical illustration, and is written with ability. In 1847 he was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1847, and for meritorious service in California. He was Secretary of State of the Territory of California, under the military governments of Gens. Kearney, Mason and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was Chief of the Staff of Commodore Shubrick in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the Convention in 1849 to form, and of the Committee to draft, the Constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed Capt. of Engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854.

Gen. Halleck was appointed a Major General in the United States Army in August last, at the instance of Lt. Gen. Scott, then about to retire from active service. His commission bears date the 19th of August, 1861. At the time of his appointment, Gen. Halleck was the leading member of a most prominent law firm in San Francisco.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, in personal appearance, is below the medium height, straight, active, and well formed, and has a brisk, energetic gait, significant of his force and decisive character. [illegible] his forehead is ample, and his mouth by no means devoid of humor. His eye is of a hazel color, clear as a morning star, and of intense brilliancy. He bears a most striking resemblance to some pleasing one Methodist parson dressed in regimentals, with a wide, stiff rimmed black felt hat sticking on the back of his head, at an acute angle with the ground. His demeanor in front of his tent is very simple and business like. No pomp, no unusual ceremony, and no lack of order. When on horseback his Wesleyan character is more and more prominent.—He neither looks like a soldier, rides like one, nor does he carry the state of a Major General in the field, but is the impersonation of the man of peace.

Major General Pope is a man nearly forty years of age, a native of Kentucky, but a citizen of Illinois and a graduate at West Point, which Academy he entered in 1838. He graduated in 1842, standing high in a large class, and was appointed to the army from the State of Illinois, entering the service as a brevet 2d Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He was engaged in Mexico, and was brevetted a First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts in Monterey—the brevet bearing date from September 23, 1846. On the 23d of February, 1847, he was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1849, he conducted the Minnesota exploring expedition, having accomplished which, he acted as a Topographical Engineer in New Mexico until 1853, when he was resigned to the command of one of the expiditions to survey the route of the Pacific Railroad. From 1854 to 1859 he was engaged in the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, during which time—viz: on the 1st of July, 1858—he took the actual rank of Captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers. On the 17th of March, 1861, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers. He held a command in Missouri for sometime before he became particularly noted—but when Gen. Halleck took charge of the disorganized department, he having great confidence in Brig. Gen. Pope, gave him the charge of the district of Central Missouri.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.—Four Federal officers, who have been in captivity for more than 12 months, took their departure from the military prison in this city yesterday morning. They are Colonel Michael Corcoran, 69th N. Y.; Col. O. B. Wilcox, 1st Michigan; Col. Bowman, 8th P.; and Maj. Vogdes, of the U. S. regular army. These officers, who, it will be remembered, were held as hostages for the safety of our privateersmen, were sent away by special permission; and of the number so held, only two now remain—Lt Col. Neff, 1st Ky., and Maj. J. D. Potter, 88th N. Y. They have been in captivity for more than 18 months, and are now retained only until the necessary papers can be made out. There are, we understand, 28 Federal officers, taken at the battle of Manassas, still confined in our military prisons.—*Rich. Dispatch, 16th.*

OFFICIAL VOTE OF STOKES.

	Gov.		Sen.		Commons.				Sh'ff.	
	Vance.	Johnston.	Mathews.	Flynt.	Pepper.	Hill.	Pass.	Merritt.	Lynch.	Moody.
Spainnower's,	93	17	45	29	8	14	21	1	15	59
Haynes',	23		14	4					17	21
Smith's,	20	3	21	8	7				8	17
Francisco,	60		51	19	1		25	3	6	37
Jewel's,	41		36	27		6	2	1	3	34
Hawkin's,	60	10	65	54		3	3	6		52
Shafer's,	23	11	29	25		2		2	2	29
Mitchell's,	20	14	33	25	1			7		32
Walnut Cove,	68	12	60	57	12	10				66
Wilson's Store,	38		27	4	24	4		1	2	36
Danbury,	81	7	50	42	28	3		2	17	74
Germanton,	33		25	2	19	7			2	24
Co. H 53 Regt.,	38	7	18	25			1	1		29
Co. G 53 Regt.,	24	1	23	11		10				15
Co. G 52 Regt.,	16		14	3	3	5				15
Co. 21 Regt.,	8		7			3	5			15
Co. 21 Regt.,	7		3							10
	658	82	521	336	106	67	57	24	72	566

New Advertisements.

Dr. W. H. WHEELER

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country.

OFFICE:—Main Street, three doors below the Bank. [aug. 22—17tf

HARD SOAP.

I WILL pay a very liberal price in cash for any quantity of Hard Soap delivered to me in the next twenty or thirty days.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., Aug. 20, 1862. 17–2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, wishing to pay up, will please call on Mr. Lewis Belo, who is my authorized agent, during my absence. WM. F. SWAIM.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1862. 17–3t–pd

SALE OF Valuable Lands & Mills.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Clouse, deceased, will sell at public aution, on the premises, **on the 12th day of September next,** the very valuable lands of which said testator died, seized and possessed; the same containing 560 acres, lying in Davidson County, on the Yadkin River, about 14 miles South-west of Salem, and 20 miles North-west of Lexington. There are valuable improvements thereon,—consisting of a good DWELLING HOUSE, Negro [illegible] excellent low-lands and meadow [illegible] and on which is one of the best FLOURING MILLS in the country.

A credit of 6 months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to William Clouse, who resides near Hall's Ferry, in Davie County, and who will be pleased to show said lands to persons desiring to see them. Those desiring to correspond with him by mail, will do so through the Clemmonsville Post-office.

WM. CLOUSE, } Executors.
E. G. CLOUSE, }

August 15th, 1862. 17—4t.

$30 Reward.

DESERTED from Company G, 21st Regiment N. C. T., on the 12th July, 1862, Private J. A. T. Crumpler. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the 21st Regiment, near Gordonsville, Va., and fifteen dollars for his lodgment in jail either in Stokes or Forsyth Counties, N C.

The assistance of the Sheriff and all good loyal citizens is earnestly solicited in arresting and bringing this deserter to trial.

J. O. BLACKBURN,
Capt. Co. G, 21st Regt. N. C. T.

August 15, 1862.

$30 Reward.

DESERTED from Company G, 21st Regiment N. C. T., on the 12th July, 1862, Private Edgar Rutledge. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the 21st Regt. N. C. T., near Gordonsville, Va., and fifteen dollars for his lodgment in jail either in Stokes or Forsyth Counties, N. C.

The assistance of the Sheriff and all good and loyal citizens is earnestly solicited in arresting and bringing this deserter to trial.

J. O. BLACKBURN,
Capt. Co. G, 21st Regt. N. C. T.

August 15, 1862.

$30 Reward.

DESERTED, from Camp, at Weldon, on the 1st day of August, 1862, WM. ATKINS, a private of Company D, 53d Regiment, N. C. T.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery ance in the Camp of the 53d Regiment, now stationed at Weldon. DAVID SCOTT.

Capt. Comp. Co. D, 53d Regt., N. C. T.

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

SALT.

I AM now daily expecting to receive another LOT OF SALT, and as I deem it my duty to give the preference to the families of soldiers in service or conscripts who may have to go, I would be glad if such would make early application. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, July 11, 1862.

Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by

Wm. A REICH.

Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE will sell, at public auction, on **Friday, the 5th day of September** next, at the residence of Harman Hartman, dec'd, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, and some HOUSE HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also at the same time and place, the PLANTATION containing about

160 Acres of Land,

situated about two miles from Winston.

On the premises are a lot of choice FRUIT TREES, and first rate well of water. There are about 100 acres of Woodland and about 60 acres in cultivation.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE
JOHN J. HARTMAN,
P. N. HOPKINS,

July 25, 1862. 13-td

North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

Terry Gough vs. The heirs at law of Wm. Gough, deceased

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that James Whitaker, one of the heirs at law of Wm. Gough, dec'd., is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said James Whitaker to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October, 1862, then and there to show, if he has anything to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, Thomas S. Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in July, 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

13–6t–$5 by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

Boyhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rag, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm. Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others

Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862.

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hes. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas C. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W. Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11–11.6t–$6] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w–pr. adv.–$5

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!
Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 71862. A. T. ZEVELY.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Miss Charlotte Booze,	H. Marshall,
James B. Barrow,	J. McDonald & Son,
Lieut. W. L. Barrier,	Wm. J. McKaughan,
Mrs. S. Foy,	Willis Stevens 2,
Judian Hordes,	John Smith,
Mrs. E. Hurt,	Thos. R. Tate or Mr
Wm. Linville,	Willis,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Pratt'n, Joel Fulton. F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson. J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward. J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner. E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach. E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beekle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What will thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

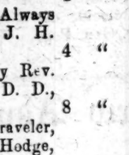
W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE



GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3446	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,502	151	6951	13604
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Baden	6,333	435	5347	11995
Brunswick	4,515	200	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,207	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,938	28	7664	10306
Chatham	12,556	504	4246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12 348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	578	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 401	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	736	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7879	14140
Gaston	7,099	102	2189	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3904	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7025
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19331
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,961	85	1382	10148
Hertford	3 948	1111	4435	9504
Hyde	4,632	259	2793	7684
Iredell	11,141	29	4178	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,900	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'603	2	243	5903
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4634	11636
New Hanover	10 617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5 798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	320	2645	16793
Richmond	5 211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8 584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6 590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,747	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 357
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
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OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

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ARKANSAS.
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FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

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Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

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C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

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Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Guither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

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Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

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John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 25, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 23 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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